

TOPCHIIYEV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; akademik; PAVELKIN, P., red.;
TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn.red.

[What Soviet scientists are working on] Nad chem rabotaiut
sovetskie uchenye. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959.
67 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vitse-prezident Akademii nauk SSSR (for Topchiyev).
(Research)

BUZOLIC, O., Dr.; PAVESIC, Z., dr.

Rapid diagnosis of pregnancy by cervical smear. Lijec. vjes.
77 no.5-7:316-320 May-July 55.

1. Iz Ginekolosko-porodiljskog odjela Opce bolnice u Osijeku.
From the Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Gen. Hospital,
Osijek.

(PREGNANCY TESTS,
cervical smear, method. (Ser))

(VAGINAL SMEARS,
cervical, in diag. of pregn., Method.(Ser))

BUZOLIC, O., Dr.; PAVESIC, Z., dr.

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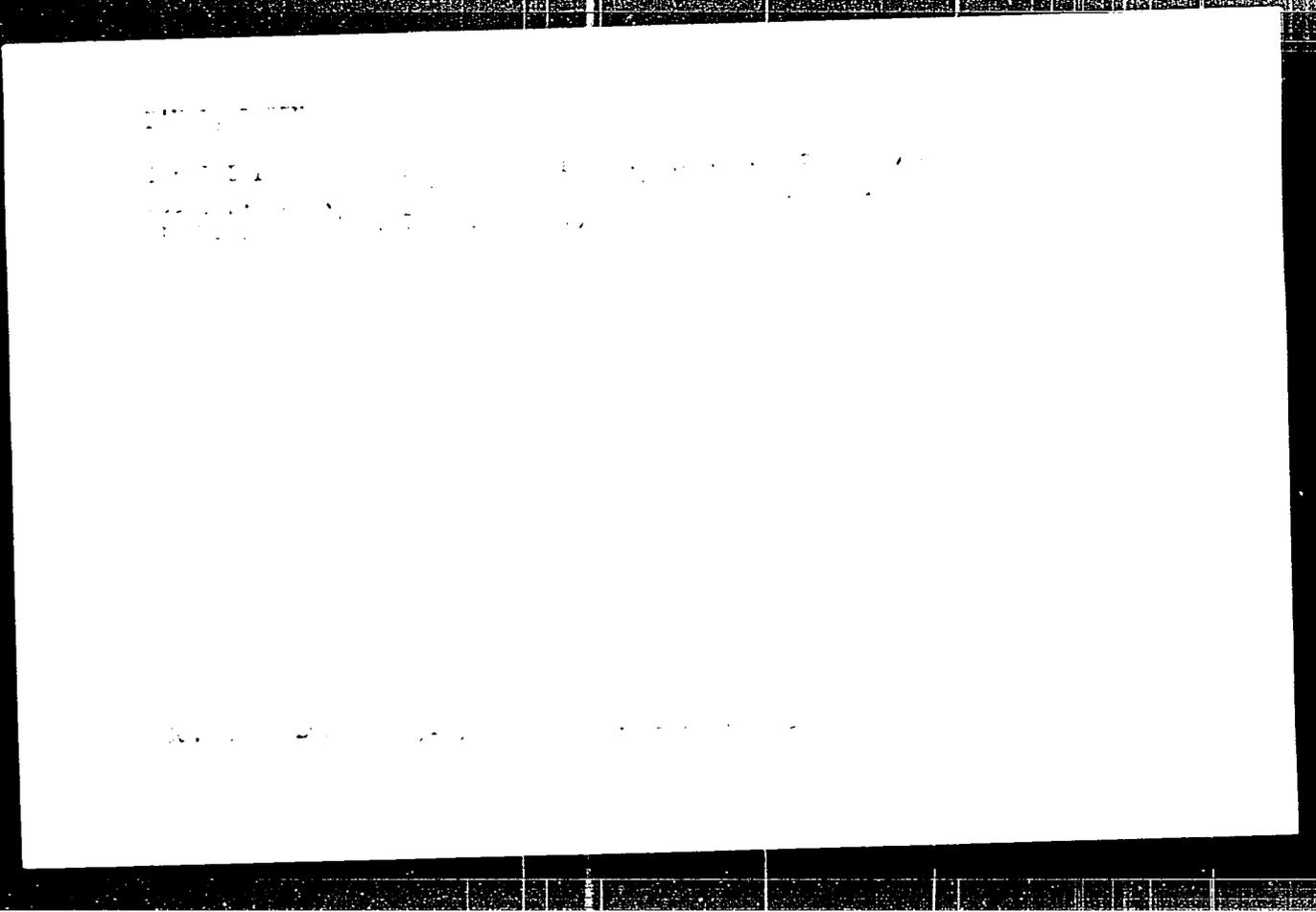
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(PREGNANCY TESTS,
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(VAGINAL SMEARS,
cervical, in diag. of progr., Method.(Ser))



PAVEL, E. A.

✓ 621.315.2 : 621.396.97
Transmission Properties of Low-Frequency
Programme 1953-1954 in German Carrier-
PH Frequency Trunk Cables—E. A. Pavel (Fern-
südlich. 2, Apr. 1953, Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 435-481.)
Report of tests on a 2 212 km a.f. line superimposed on
carrier-frequency cable. Lines of this type more than
satisfy C.C.I.R. transmission-quality requirements for
distances up to at least 4 000 km. See also 1578 of 1953
(Pavel & v. Schau).

2
✓
L
C
K

PAVEL, I., prof.; CIMPEANU, S. Dr.; NICULESCU, M. dr.; BONAIARTE, H.dr.;
PETROVICI, N. dr.; STOICA, M.dr.

Lipoatrophic diabetes. Med. intern. (Bucur) 10 no.5:605-616
My'64.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de boli de nutritie, Spitalul
"Dr.I.Cantacuzino" I.M.F. [Institutul medico-farmaceutic], Bu-
curesti.

PAVEL, Lubomir

②
The humic matters of soil. Lubomir Pavel (Sci. paper-
nalstvi, VŠZ, Prague, Czech. J. Stroj. 17(1961) 1-14;
Zeměd. Vzd. 27A, 11-14(1961); cf. C.A. 47, 12720f -
Research on humic acids indicates that present analytical
methods can be replaced by phys. and phys.-chem. methods
and by new methods of high-mol. polymers. J. Micka

PAVEL, S.

"Soviet experience with windbreaks", p. 7 (Analele Romano-Sovietice. Seria Silvicul-
tura-Industria Lemnului Si A Hartiel., Series a II-a, v. 7, no. 15, Sept/Oct. 1952
Bucpresti)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, No. 9 Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

*C-4. See instructions in 77
(see - miscellaneous)*

B. Ab.

4141 Use of ultra-violet rays in analytical chemistry. I. Volumetric analysis in ultra-violet rays. E. M. Drumberg, I. A. Pavri, and K. P. Stolyarov (*J. anal. Chem., USSR*, 1959, 8, 166-169) - In many types of titration the addition of an indicator may be obviated with advantage by operating in filtered ultra-violet light and observing the transmitted light on a fluorescent screen. A suitable source of illumination is a low-pressure Hg lamp and a generally available screen is one excited by rays of λ 250 m μ . The solution is titrated in a cell with quartz ends placed between the lamp and the screen. The end-point is indicated by the appearance or disappearance of colour on the screen. Examples of application of the method are: (1) titration of $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ with H_2O_2 and inversely; (2) titration of $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ with ascorbic acid; (3) titration of ascorbic acid with FeCl_3 ; (4) titration of Fe^{2+} with KI and back-titration of the I liberated with thio sulphate.

G. S. SWINN

PAVELESCU, C.

✓ Studies of the chloro-glycemic equilibrium in ulcerous
ulcers. I. Nitucescu, Gh. Tudoranu, P. Balaus, C.
Pavelescu, and B. Brin. *Acad. rep. populare Romania*
Patologia Intern. Studii cercetari stiint. 3, No. 1/4, 288-94 (1962).
The variations of the chloro-glycemic equil. was studied in
24 patients with ulcers in whom artificial hyperglycemia was
induced. In 23 cases the chloride content increased with
the increase of glucose in the blood. An inverse ratio was
found in diabetic persons. It was concluded that ulcerous
disease involves the whole organism. E. Merdinger

Med 55

PAVELESCU, Dan, ing.; ILIUC, Ivan, ing.

Determining with the aid of radioactive isotopes the lubricating qualities of oils and the wear and tear resistance of materials. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.8:735-742 Ag '62.

1. Institutul de mecanica aplicata "Traian Vuia" al Academiei R.P.R.

FAVELESCU, I.

Marginal notes on results of scientific research in the field of mechanization in forestry in the USSR. p. 332. REVISTA PADURILOR. Bucuresti. Vol. 70, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

FAVELESCU, I.

Network of roads for the use of tractors in cutting beech trees. p. 306.

REVISTA PADURILOR

Vol. 71 no. 5, May 1956

Romania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

PAVLESCU, I.

Mineralogical considerations of certain schists with
manganic and iron silicates from the Sebes Mountains. p. 369.
ACADEMIA REPUBLICII POPULARE ROMANE. Rumania Vol. 5, No. 2,
Feb. 1955.

East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 11, August 1956.

PAVELESCU, I.

Technology of cutting trunks and minimum conditions for its application
in cutting beech trees. p. 239. REVISTA PADURILOR. (Asociatia Stiintifica
a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Romania si al Ministerului Agriculturii
si Silviculturii) Bucuresti. Vol. 71, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

PIVELESCU, I.

"Losses in forest exploitation." p. 22. (REVISTA RĂDĂRIȘOR, Vol. 68, no. 11, Nov. 1993, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954, Uncl.

DUMITRESCU-GIRBOVI, St., ing.; PAVELESCU, I.M., dr. ing.

Influence of some natural defects of round beech wood on the
technical and economic indexes related to its conversion into timber.
Ind lemnului 15 no.2:45-49 r '64.

PAVELESCU, I. M.

Exploatarea Padurilor. Bucuresti, Tehnica, 1955. p. 432.
(Forest Management)
DA Not in DLC

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5,
no. 11, November, 1956.

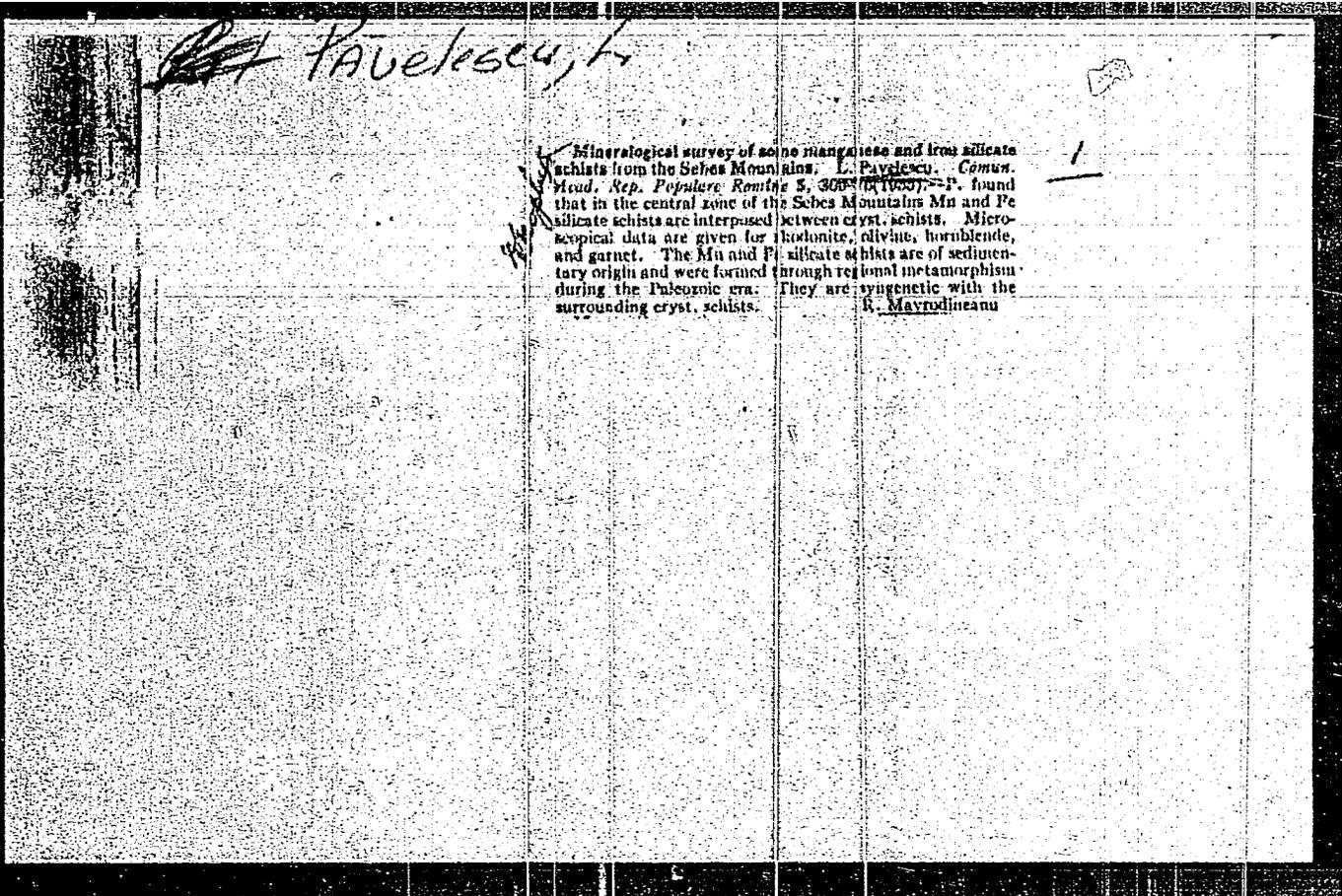
PAVELESCU, I.M. et al. no. 4. BRIT. W. no. 4.

Some aspects of the quality of particle board depending on the
quality of raw materials. Int. J. Appl. Wood Technol. 14 no. 4:127-130 Ap '63.

PAVELESCU 1474B

✓ Geologic and petrographic studies of the Tula Massif.
Lazar Pavelescu. *Anuar. cons. acad. Rep. populard*
Romania 1959, 3(1-80) (1959). The rocks are classified as
andesites and (s)rites. Petrographic data are given.
Owing to metamorphism a mineralization has occurred,
mainly of pyrite, which frequently is assoc. with galena,
tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, and native Cu.
Chem. analyses are presented for the eruptive rocks and
Niggli values are given. *Werny Jacobson*

MT



16

Variations in the composition of wine (extract, mineral matter, tartaric acid) during acetic fermentation. The Mater and Lucie Pysaleacu. *Ann. sci. univ. Jassy*, Pt. 1, 25, 433-8(1939) (in French).— Analyses of dry Roumanian wines before and after acetic fermentation lead to the following conclusions: ext. and tartaric acid are decreased up to 20%; mineral matter rising as much as 14%. Vinegars of 8-9% AcOH could not contain less than 10 g. of ext. per l. In wine vinegar, the mineral matter constitutes generally more than 10% of the ext. Dilm. of vinegar to the com. 8% acid concn. with water increases the amt. of ext. and of mineral matter, the latter being increased to as much as 25% of the ext.

P. M. Anfellbaum

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAVELESCU, M.

Approximations in the neutron transport theory. Studii cerc
fiz 15 no. 3:335-353 '64.

1. Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest.

PAVELESCU, T.

PAVELESCU, T. Reasons of increased consumption of fuel by the automobiles with Diesel engines and the means for their elimination. p. 398.

Vol. 3, no. 10, October 1956

REVISTA TRANSPORTURILOR

TECHNOLOGY

Bucuresti, Rumania

So: East European Accession, Vol. 7, no. 3, March 1957

PAVELESKY

RUMANIA / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 53267.

Author : Pavelesku
Inst : Acad. RPR
Title : The study of Certain Eclogites of the Sebesth
Mountains.

Orig Pub: Acad. RPR. See geol. Si geogr., 1957, 2, No 1,
187-200.

Abstract: A few varieties of eclogites and related to them
in regard to composition some other rocks-omphacite,
diopside, granatites, amphibolite and epidotites
are described. The formation and reformation pro-
cess includes two stages: 1) Magnetic crystalliza-

Card 1/2

PAVELIC, Davorin, gradevinski tehnicar;

Construction of greenhouses for early vegetables and flowers.
Gradevinar 14 no.7:238-239 J1'63.

1. "Hidrotehna", Zagreb.

PAVELIC, Davorin

Construction of greenhouses for growing early vegetables and flowers. Gradevinar 14 no.7:238-239 J1 '62.

1. Gradevinski tehnicar, "Hidrotehna", Zagreb.

YUGOSLAVIA

PAVELIN, B. [affiliation not given].

"The Causes of the Endemic Character of Echinococcosis in Human Beings and Animals in the Coastal and Near-Coastal Areas of Yugoslavia."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 17, No 9, 1961, pp 174-177.

Abstract: The author relates previous attempts to explain the endemic nature of human echinococcosis in the coastal and near-coastal regions of Yugoslavia in terms of the large number of cows and some cows in relation to the number of inhabitants (there are fewer cows per person in Dalmatia than any other part of Yugoslavia), water shortages and inadequately washed garden crops (90 percent of the green salad eaten in Yugoslavia is sold in areas where widespread human echinococcosis does not exist), the number of sheep per person (the facts are to the contrary), and a tendency for physicians in endemic areas to investigate every doubtful case carefully (physicians elsewhere are just as aware of the problem). The author then discusses the importance of the pig in the Mediterranean climate as a reservoir of *Echinococcus* and echinococcosis in the endemic regions. The pig is the principal infection area for the local inhabitants in the coastal areas in the last summer months, and almost every household has a family dog which is in close contact with even the smallest children. Furthermore, sheep and dogs are constantly being slaughtered without control on account of the numerous household and local celebrations. Four tables, five Yugoslav references.
1/1

PAVELKA, A., MUDr.

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000~~

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239520004-5"

Discussion on unified hospitals. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.4:
238-239 Apr 57.

1. Obvodni lekar ve Svitavach.
(HOSPITALS,
unification in Czech. (Cs))

PAVELEK, A.

We are discussing the problems of unified hospitals.

P. 238 (Ministry of Health, Research Institute for Organization of Health Service)
Vol. 5, No. 4, Apr. 1967.

CC: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (ABEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1967.

PAVELKA, A.

Therapeutics. Prakt. lek., Praha 32 no. 15:349-350 5 Aug 1952.
(CINL 23:1)

1. OUNZ, Prague XIV.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SNABL, P., PAVELKA, B., KACHALEK, M., JUSTA, A., KEBELHANSLOVA, J., and PERCIN, M., with technical cooperation of M. BARTOŠOVÁ, nurse, Department of Internal Medicine (interní oddělení), Hospital and Polyclinic, CoNZ [Okresní ústav národního zdraví; Okres Public Health Institute], Liberec, Vl. KUNZAR, MD, director; with statistical assistance of Vl. KRÁČEK, graduate statistician, VSS [Vysoká škola strojírenská; Higher School of Engineering], Liberec.

"Analysis of Painful Conditions in the Anterior Chest Wall After Myocardial Infarction"

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol CII, No 37, 13 September 62, pp 1015-1021.

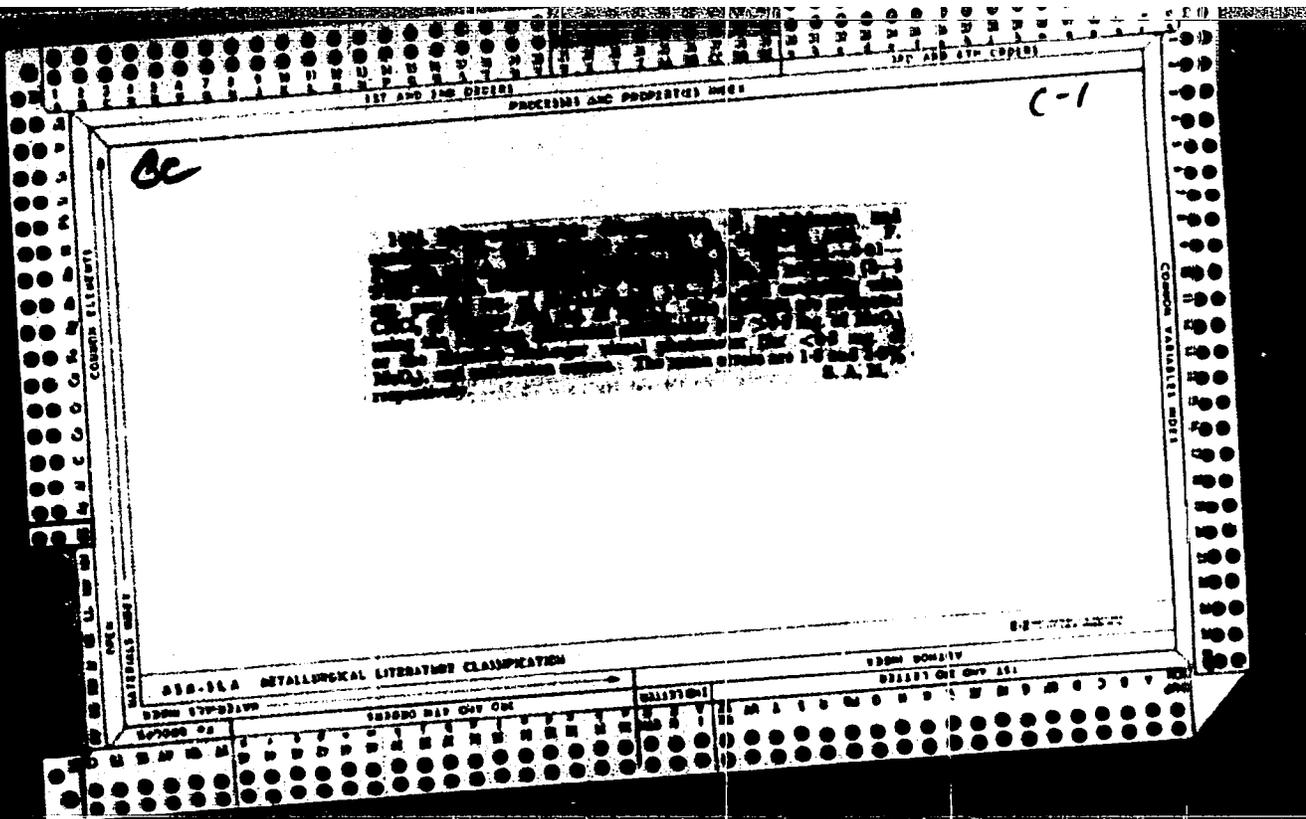
Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: The differential diagnosis of pain in the anterior chest wall after a myocardial infarction is difficult. A genuine stenocardia with all symptoms and positive reaction to a fluid nitroglycerin within two minutes occurs only seldom. Atypical pain with a negative reaction is more frequent and is caused by a muscular and connective tissue insufficiency of the proximal back and decompensated regressive changes of the cervical and upper thoracic spine. Fifty-six references, including 4 Czech.

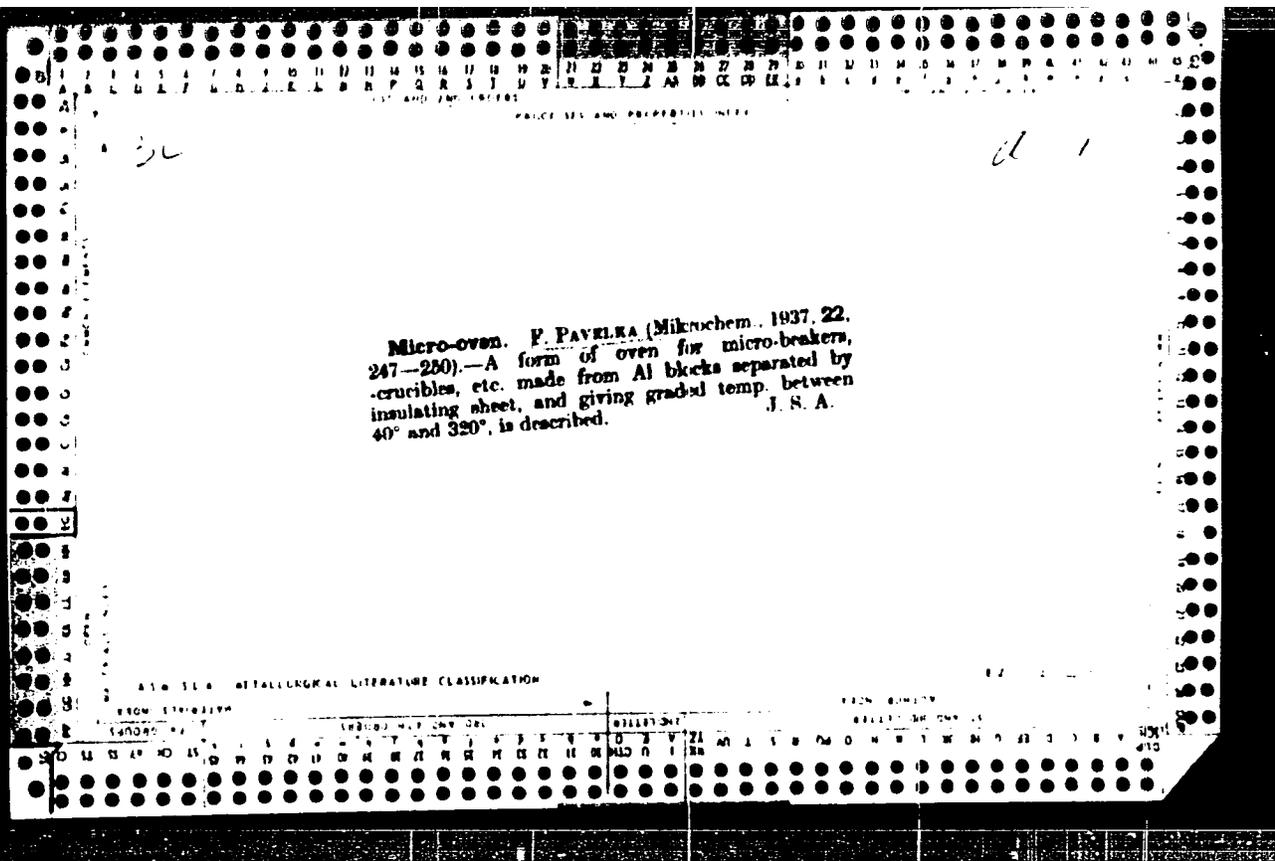
1/1

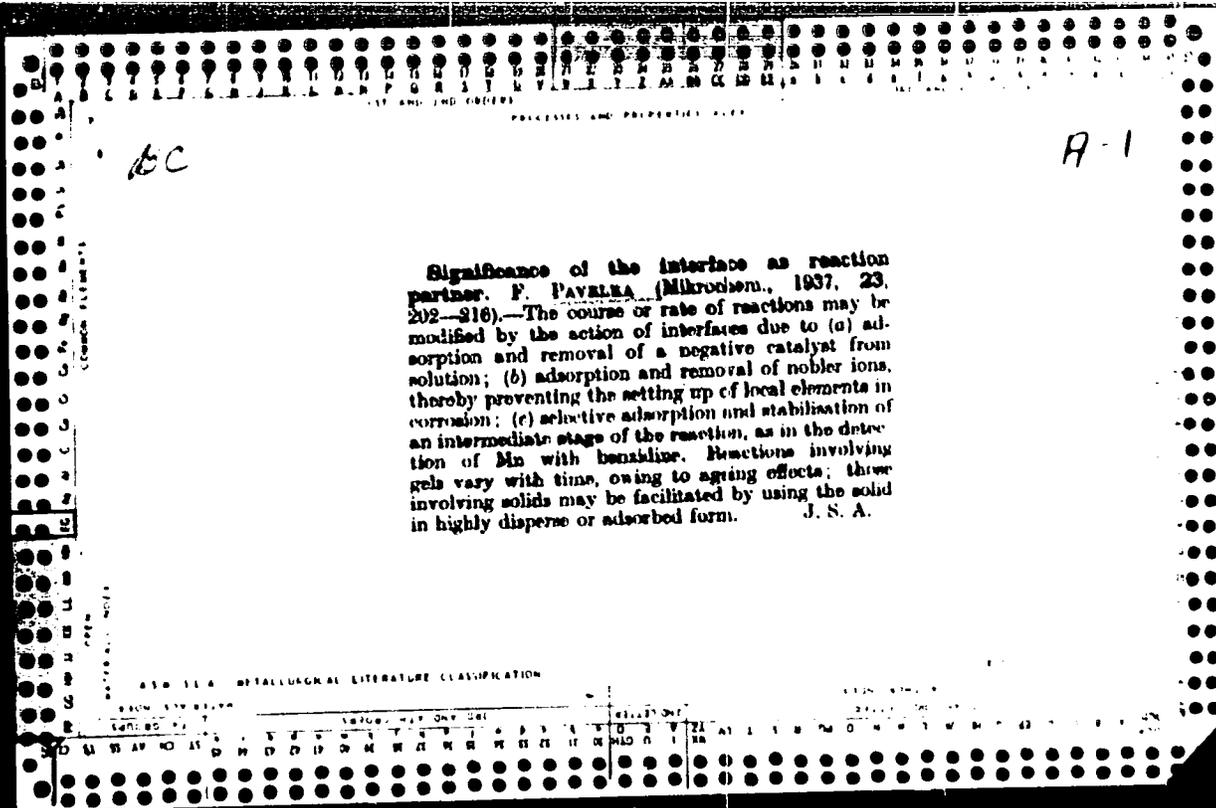
Lipomas of the stomach. Rozhl. chir. 41 no.2:115-122 F '62.

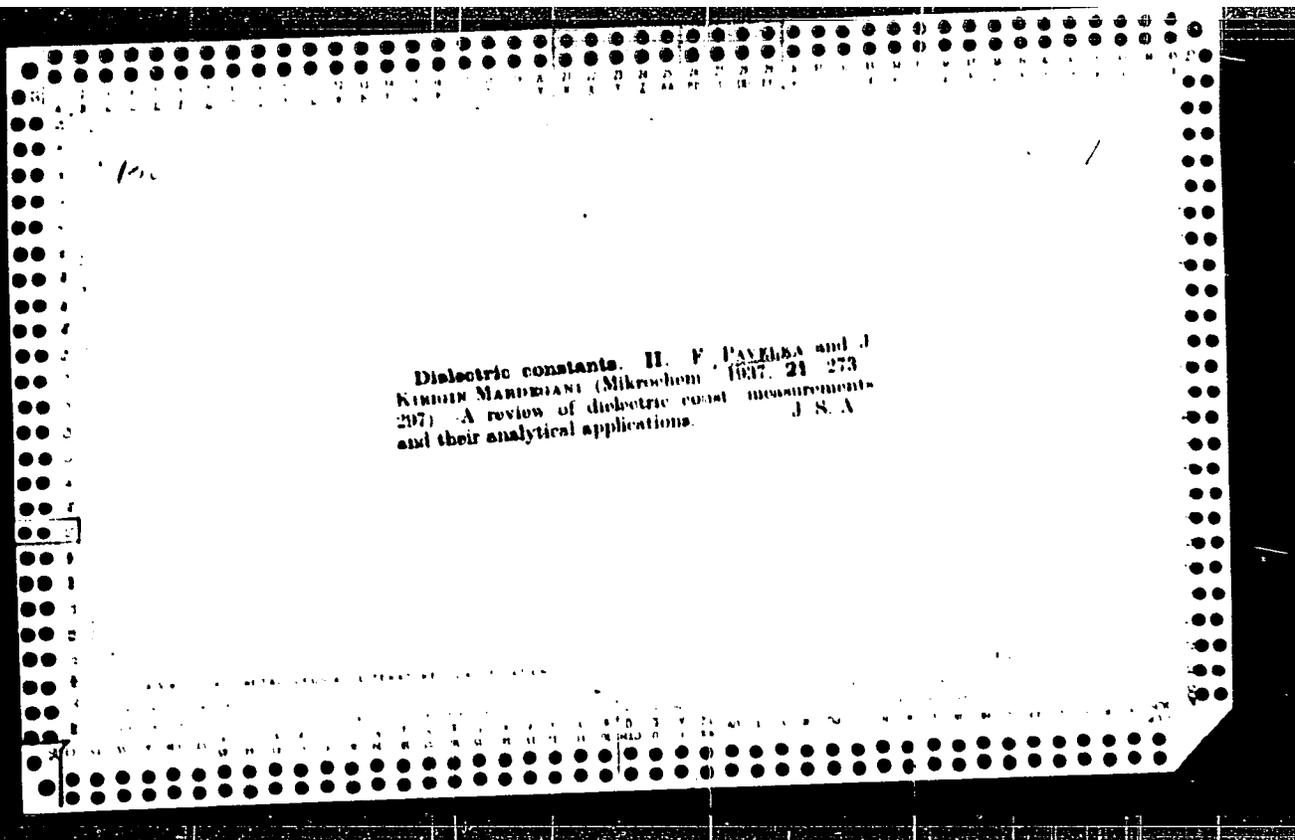
1. Chirurgické odd. OUNZ v Jablonci n. N., přednosta dr. V. Hruska
Chirurgické odd. nemocnice OUNZ Decin v Ceske Kamenici, přednosta dr. D. Vitek
Rentgenologické odd. polikliniky OUNZ v Liberci, přednosta dr. B. Pavelka.

(STOMACH NEOPLASMS surg) (LIPOMA surg)









Br. Al.

C-1, *Stenogramme, Kure v. appl.*

200. Surface layer on aluminium. IV. Adsorption of chlorine ions on the surface layer of aluminium and their effect. F. Javits (Kolloid-Z., 1944, 189, 145-149).—A sensitive method for the determination of $>200 \mu\text{g}$. of Cl per l., based on the Tyndall effect produced by addition of dil. aq. AgNO_3 , is described. When Al foil is anodized in $2\text{N-H}_2\text{SO}_4$ containing 0.001% mol. of NH_3 , per l. traces of Cl⁻ in the bath are adsorbed in the anode film to an extent which depends on the time of electrolysis, the [Cl⁻] in the bath, and the c.d. used. Characteristic oxidation current curves for different initial contents of Cl⁻ are given. The time required to reach a certain c.d. (i.e., the slope of the oxidation current curve) increases with increasing [Cl⁻]. The method can be used for the detection and determination of Cl⁻ and is very sensitive. A. J. N.

L 63310-65 EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5020846

07/003/64/000/009/0630/0652

AUTHOR: Orlik, Miroslav (Engineer); Pavelka, Frantisek (Graduate mathematician)

12
10
B

TITLE: Relationship between the strength of coke determined by the method MICUM and Sundgreen

SOURCE: Hutnikke listy, no. 9, 1964, 650-652

TOPIC TAGS: coke, solid mechanical property

Abstract: Description of both methods is given and the 2 drums used for the tests are compared. MICUM method is French, and was introduced to evaluate coke supplied by Germany for reparations after World War I. The relation is expressed as an equation

$$y = -327.6 + 15.4 x_1 - 0.085 x_1^2 - 0.113 x_1 x_2 + 3.33 x_2 + 0.125 x_2^2$$

where y = strength by Sundgreen method, x₁ = strength of coke M40 and x₂ = attrition value of coke M10. We thank Engineer Miroslav Pisev for the presentation of 186 comparison measurements from Ostrava-Karvina Coke Plant and Engineer Ivan Lazarev for the presentation of 120 comparison measurements from SOMP Kladno Coke Plant. Our thanks are also extended to the

Card 1/2

L 63310-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020846

workers of VUZ Research Computation Department, who performed a series of calculations of which only some results are given here." Orig. art. has 4 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Orlik--Koksarsensky vyzkum VZU NHRG (Department for Coke Research, VZU NHRG); Pavelka--Vyzkum automatizace VZU NHRG (Department for Automation Research VZU NHRG)

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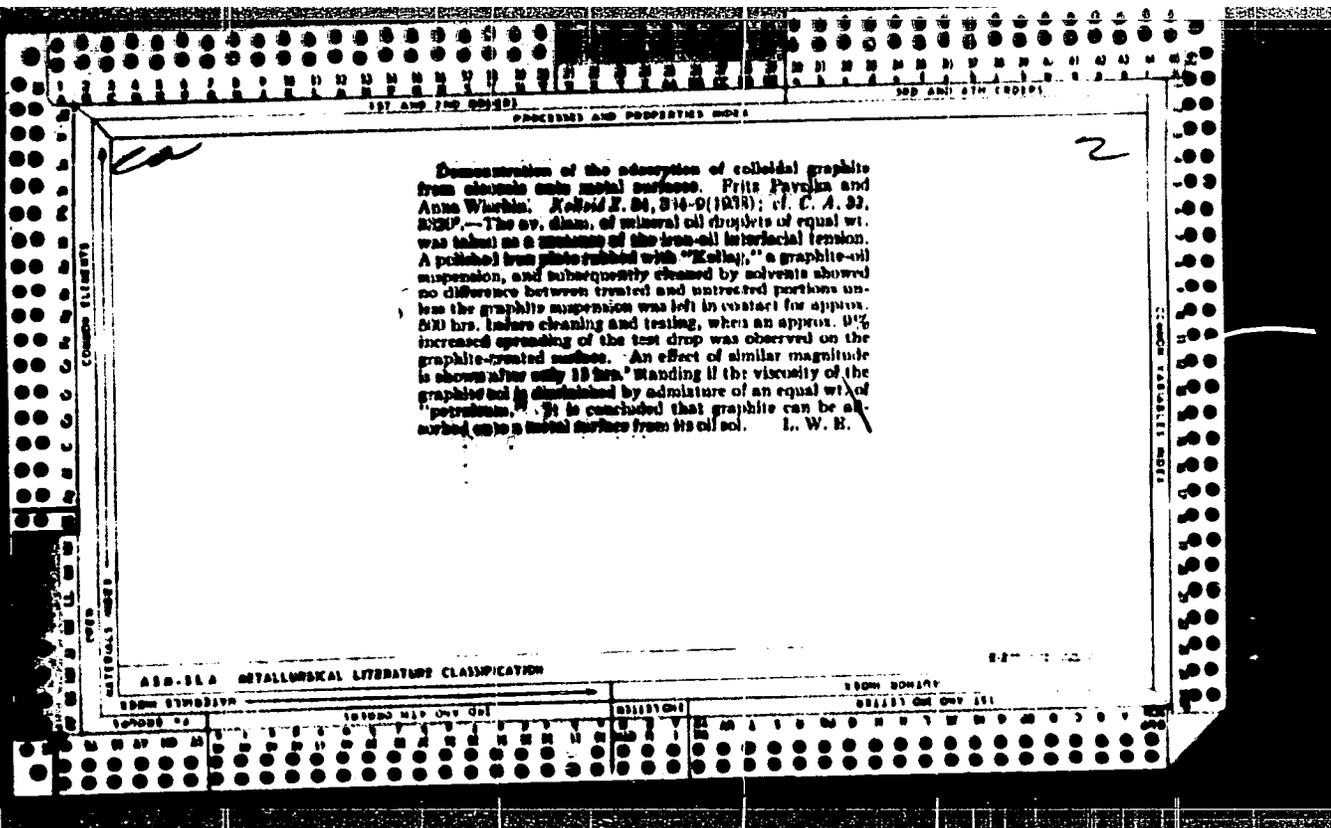
steel making

Card *Am*
2/2

ORLIK, Miloslav, inz.; PAVELKA, Frantisek, promovany matematik

Relation between the results of coke strength tests determined
by MICUM method and the Sundgreen method. Hut listy 1964: 650-652 S '64.

1. Research and Testing Institute, Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda
National Enterprise, Ostrava.



L 33610-66

ACC NR: AP6025055

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/66/055/001/0029/0034

52
B

AUTHOR: Pavelka, Jiri (Engineer)

ORG: CKD, Prague

TITLE: Asynchronous cascade with a semiconductor rectifier

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 55, no. 1, 1966, 29-34

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor rectifier, cascade, electric motor, electric current, electromagnetic field

ABSTRACT: The basic principle is explained of the functioning of an asynchronous cascade with a semiconductor rectifier and a terminal dc motor. Relations are derived for the construction of a circular diagram of the cascade current. Furthermore, the rectifier's influence is analyzed upon the generation of higher harmonics of the magnetic field and their influence upon the development of the moments of higher harmonics and on the modulation of the primary motor current. In conclusion, relations are derived for the loading characteristics and the utilization of the terminal motor. The theoretical relations were verified by measurements on a cascade with a rated output of 2000 kW. This paper was presented by Engineer, Doctor, Candidate of Sciences J. Stepina. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 31 formulas. Based on author's Eng. abstract // JPRS: 35,327

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 30Sep64 / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 003

Cord 1/1

UDC: 621.313.334:621.314.63

09/6

03221

PAVEIA, S.

How to drive the Tatra 815. Tech. praca 1964-1965. At. 16.5.

1. Tatra National Enterprise, Kounice.

PAVELKA, Karel, inz.

Education of leading cadres for decision making. Podn org 18
no.5:221-223 My '64.

PAVELKA, K., inz.

Analysis of time utilization. Podn org 18 no. 3:135-136
Mr '64.

PAVELKA, F.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Fitting Our of Laboratories - Instruments. H-
Their Theory, Construction, and Use.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 8741

Author : Pavelka, F., and Chromcek, R

Inst :

Title : Maintenance of Constant Water Pressure in Laboratory Jet
Suction Pumps.

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl. 1954, 4. No 2, 65-66

Abstract : In order to maintain constant suction in the evacuated system, regardless of variations in the water pressure in the piping system, it is proposed to connect laboratory jet suction pumps (LJP) not directly to the water faucet but to a system consisting of a surge tank of 70 liters capacity and an electrically driven water pump. The pump sends water from the surge tank to the LJP whence it is returned to the reservoir. The temperature of the circulating water gradually increases as

Card 1/2

SEJNOHA, Roman, inž., C.Sc.; PAVELKA, František, promovany matematik

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr steel. Hut listy 16 no.3:153-158 Mr 16.

1. Vyzkumny a zkusebni ustav, Nova hut Klementa Gottwalda,
Ostrava.

Z/034/61/000/003/001/011
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Sejnoha, Roman, Engineer, Pavelka, František, C.Sc. -
Industrial Mathematics

TITLE: Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1961, No.3, pp.153-158

TEXT: The authors carried out statistical correlation analysis of the results of notch impact tests obtained on Mn-Si, Mn-Cr and Mn-Si-Cr steels from nineteen heats after quenching, followed by tempering at temperatures of 200 to 650°C. The contents of the individual elements were within the following limits, in %: 0.14 to 0.33 C, 0.85 to 1.61 Mn, 0.32 to 1.20 Si, 0 to 1.89 Cr, 0.018 to 0.029 P, 0.023 to 0.036 S. The heats were produced in a 100 kg high frequency furnace with a basic lining, deoxidation was effected solely with ferromanganese or ferro-silicon without using aluminium. The cast ingots, weighing 100 kg, were forged into 70 x 70 mm cross-section bars and these were again forged into 20 mm diameter rods. From these rods, blanks of 14 x 14 mm cross-section were rough machined for notch impact specimens and also blanks of 14 mm diameter were produced for tensile tests. The rough machined blanks were austenized for
Card 1/10

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

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E073/E535

30 min at the temperature $A_{c_3} + 50^\circ\text{C}$. quenched in oil and

tempered for 30 min at 200 to 650°C . After tempering the specimens were cooled in air and for the tempering temperatures 500 to 650°C cooling was also in water. The tensile specimens were tempered at 200°C and ruptured at $+20^\circ\text{C}$, the determined strength values were used as a check of the quenching process and are entered in Fig.1 as a function of the C content (the range between the two curves relates to 99.9% martensite hardening. From the 14 x 14 mm blanks, Mesnager specimens were produced which were fractured at $+20^\circ\text{C}$. For determining the influence of C, Mn, Si and Cr on the impact strength and for deriving the equations expressing these influences a statistical correlation is necessary. The most favourable mathematical solution is by using determinants, which is practically applicable only for determining the simultaneous influence of three elements and, therefore, calculation of the influence of the elements on the impact strength was subdivided into two stages. In the first stage, the influence of C, Mn and Si was calculated for steels with a chromium content of about 1.5%, disregarding the fluctuation of about 0.12% in the Cr Card 2/10

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

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E073/E535

content. It was found that the influence of Mn on the impact strength is insignificant, regardless of the tempering temperature. Therefore, in the second stage the influence of C, Si and Cr was investigated (for 19 heats), assuming a constant manganese content in spite of the fact that it actually varied between 0.95 and 1.61%. The relation between the chemical composition and the impact strength is summarized by the plots, Figs. 2 and 3 in which the coefficients for C, Si and Cr are expressed in percent of the absolute term pertaining to the appropriate temperature, the values for Mn are not plotted, since they did not exceed +10%. It can be seen from these plots that carbon has a highly unfavourable effect at low tempering temperatures, particularly at about 300°C. Above 400°C the effect of carbon is less unfavourable. The unfavourable influence of carbon in the low temperature range is compensated by silicon, the coefficients of which have a characteristic which is roughly opposite to that of the carbon coefficient, at low temperatures its influence is favourable with a maximum of the coefficient at about 350°C, above 400°C the silicon coefficient has a negative value. The coefficient of chromium has a monotonous characteristic dropping from positive values at the lower tempering temperatures to Card 3/10 ✓

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

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E073/E535

negative values at medium and high tempering temperatures. The absolute term will be higher after fast cooling from high tempering temperatures than it is after cooling in air the opposite is true for the coefficient of carbon and silicon. However there is no difference between chromium and manganese. Consequently at lower C and Si contents there will be great differences between the impact strength values after quenching in water and in air and the difference will decrease with increasing C and Si contents. This influence of Si and C is illustrated by Fig. 4. The range of low temperature temper brittleness and the drop in impact strength in this range can be expressed by the following equations:

$$T_{\min} = 265 + 107 \text{ Si} + 22 \text{ Cr} \quad (19)$$

$$\Delta R = 25 - 32 \text{ Si} + 30 \text{ Cr} \quad (20)$$

where T_{\min} is the temperature, °C, at which the impact strength is at a minimum, ΔR - drop in impact strength expressed in percent of $R_{200^\circ\text{C}}$ SiCr - Si and Cr contents in percent

Card 4/10

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

Z/034/61/000/003/001/011
E073/E535

Fig.5 shows the characteristic of the impact strength of four typical Mn-Si-Cr steels calculated by means of the equations derived in this paper. It is concluded that the main advantages of Mn-Si-Cr steels is their high impact strength combined with high strength after hardening, followed by low temperature tempering. The favourable effect of Cr and particularly of Si compensates the effect of C on the notch impact strength so that the C content and thus the strength can be increased whilst maintaining a satisfactory impact strength. Simultaneously, Cr, and particularly Si, increase the temper brittleness temperature and thus extend the range of satisfactory impact strength. For high tempering temperatures, steels with lower C contents and not too high contents of Si and Cr should be used in which the impact strength does not drop below tolerable limits. The main effect of the manganese is in increasing hardenability; for the entire range of the investigated tempering temperatures, manganese had neither a pronounced favourable nor^{an} unfavourable effect on the impact strength. There are 5 figures, 17 tables and 11 references, 2 Czech and 9 non-Czech.

ASSOCIATION: VZÚ NHKG, Ostrava
Card 5/10

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

Z/034/61/000/003/001/011
E073/E535

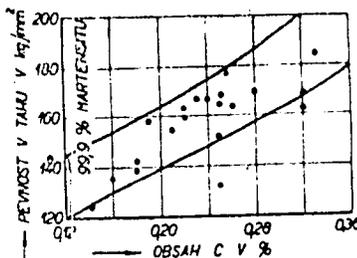
SUBMITTED: November 9, 1960

Fig.1 Legend

Strength of the experimental melts after quenching from the temperature $A_{c3} + 50^{\circ}C$ in oil.

followed by tempering at $200^{\circ}C/30$ min/air (specimen dia. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm).

Tensile strength, kg/mm^2 vs carbon content, %



Card 6/10

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

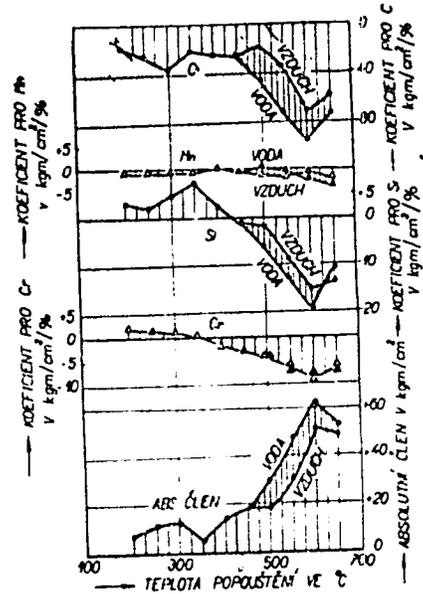
Z/034/61/000/003/001/011
E073/E535

Fig.2 Legend

Influence of the tempering temperature on the absolute term of the impact strength equations and on the coefficients of carbon, manganese, silicon and chromium. (White dots - air cooled from the tempering temperature; black dots - water cooled from the tempering temperature).
Coefficients for Cr, Mn, $\text{kgm/cm}^2/\%$
Absolute term, kgm/cm^2 ; vs.
Coefficients for Si, C, $\text{kgm/cm}^2/\%$) temp. °C

VZDUCH - Air
VODA - Water
ABS.ČLEN - Absolute term

Card 7/10



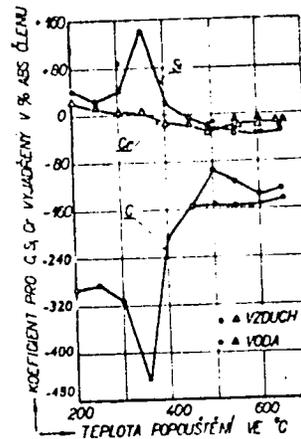
Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

Z/034/61/000/003/001/011
E073/E535

Fig.3 Legend

Influence of the tempering temperature, °C, on the relative value of the coefficient of C, Si, Cr, in % of the absolute term of the impact strength equation.

VZDUCH - Air
VODA - Water



Card 8/10

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

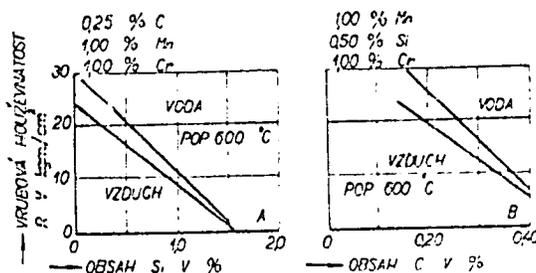
Z/034/61/000/003/001/011

E073/E535

Fig.4. Legend

Influence of the Si and C contents, %, on the impact strength, R, kgm/cm² after tempering at 600°C for 30 min followed by cooling in water (VODA) and in air (VZDUCH); "POP.600°C" - tempering at 600°C.

Graph A - influence of Si, graph B - influence of C.



Card 9/10

Toughness of Mn-Si-Cr Steels

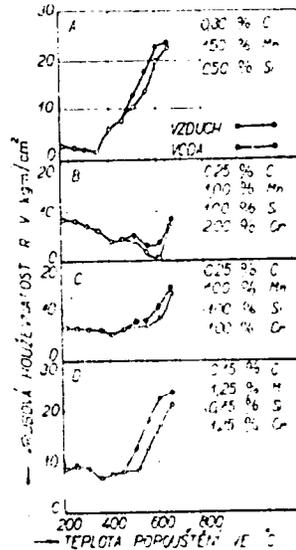
Z/034/61/000/003/001/011
E073/E535

Fig.5. Legend

Influence of the tempering temperature, °C on the impact strength, R, kgm/cm², of typical steels containing Mn, Si and Cr:

A - steel 30Mn2, B - steel 25MnSiCr2,
C - steel 25MnSiCr, D - steel 15MnSiCr.

VZDUCH - Air
VODA - Water



Card 10/10

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R. Spohr. Reviewed by Jaroslav Pavelka. Poz stavby 11 no.2:111
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52 no.2:92-98 F '63.

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Clinical and hematological picture of tuberculosis of the spleen.
Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.2:91-99 Feb 55.

1. Z vnitřního oddělení obvodní nemocnice v Praze 3, přednosta
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obvodní nemocnice v Praze 1, Na Františku 8
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPLENIC, blood in
clin. aspects)

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Morbidity in chronic diseases of the locomotor apparatus in
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7 Je '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav chorob revmatickych v Praze, reditel prof.
dr. F. Lenocho, DrSc.

(RHEUMATISM) (JOINT DISEASES)
(MUSCULAR DISEASES) (BONE DISEASES)

Atlanta, Ga.,

... .. any

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... ..

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Make a distinction between the advisory agencies and working
commissions! Fedn org 18 no.10:463 0 '64.

PAVELKA, Karal. inz.

Right organization and utilization of conference, a way for
rationalization of management operations. Podnik organizace
17 no.3:127 Mr '63.

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PAVELKA, Karel, MU Dr.

Czechoslovakia

Research Institute of Rheumatism -- Prague (Výzkumný
ústav chorob revmatických -- Praha); Director:
F. LENOCH, Prof. Dr. Sc.

Prague, Praktický Lékař, No. 11, 1961, p. 937-94

"The Development of Illness Liability Connected with the
Inability to Work in Chronic Rheumatism of the Reflexes
During the Years 1955-1960

100-100000000

Dr. J. KUBICKA, and J. KUBICKA, D., Research Institute for Rheu-
matic Diseases, Prague, Prof. Dr P. KROUCH, Dr of Sciences,
Director.

"Morbidity From Chronic Diseases of the Locomotor Organs
in Czechoslovakia"

Prague, Časopis Lékařů Československa, Vol 31, No 23, 11 May 53,
pp 21-25.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: An account of morbidity
from chronic diseases of the locomotor organs, associated
with working incapacity from 1947-1952. A survey of disability
benefits paid because of these diseases during the same
period. Morbidity statistics with data on 12 communities in
okresy of Klidno and Vodňany were used for research purposes.
A total of 1,407 cases of chronic affections of locomotor
organs were recorded in an area with 39,370 inhabitants -
i.e., 0.36% of the total. Shortcomings in the fight against
these diseases in Czechoslovakia are pointed out. Nineteen
1/1 references, including 4 Czech.

Progressive piecework and job-work wages. p. 194. (Pozemni Stavby, Vol. 5,
No. 4, Apr 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

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Calorimetric determination of potassium by means of diluturic acid. Coll Cz chem 25 no.12:3910-3914 '59. (ERAI 9:6)

1. Institut für Chemie, Pädagogische Hochschule, Prag und
Laboratorium für medizinische Spezialmikrobiologie und
Immunologie, Karlsuniversität, Prag.
(Potassium) (Colorimetry) (Diluturic acid)

11. [Illegible text]

PAVELKA

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Glycoproteins in chronic evolutive polyarthrits. Cas. lek. cesk.
97 no.15-16:467-470 18 Apr 58.

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Lenoch Ustav organizace zdravotnictvi fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi
Karle v university v Praze, predosta prof. Vaclav Prosek.

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, blood in
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(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various dis.

glycoproteins in rheum. arthritis (Cz))

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Vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1956

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TECHNOLOGY

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FAVEIFA, F.

Material interest involved in putting capital investments into operation at the right time.

p. 254

Vol. 5, no. 6, 1955

ZA SOCIETICKOU VEDU A TECHNIKU

Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2
February 1956, Uncl.

Pavelka, K.

Our ways of lowering the cost in industrial production. p. 220.
PAPIR A CELULOSA. (Ministerstvo lesu a drevarského průmyslu) Praha.
Vol. 10, no. 11, Nov. 1955.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

ADAM, Milan; PAVEIKA, Karel; MALBCEK, Jiri

Erythro sedimentation rate & mucoproteins in rheumatoid arthritis upon treatment with glucocorticoids; relation to duration of the disease; preliminary report. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.15-16:470-474 18 Apr 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav chorob revmatickych v Praze, reditel prof. Frantisek Lenocho.

- (ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID, blood in mucoproteins & sedimentation rate, eff. of glucocorticoid ther. & relation to duration of dis. (Cz))
- (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, ther. use glucocorticoids in rheum. arthritis, eff. on blood mucoproteins & sedimentation rate, relation to duration of dis. (Cz))
- (BLOOD PROTEINS, in various dis. mucoproteins in rheum. arthritis after glucocorticoid ther., relation to duration of dis. (Cz))
- (BLOOD SEDIMENTATION, in various dis. rheum. arthritis after glucocorticoid ther., relation to duration of dis. (Cz))

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Analysis of rheumatic fever morbidity in the Czechoslovakian
Socialist Republic. Cesk.zdravot. 8 no.10:572-579 0'60.

1. Vyzkumny ustav chorob revmatickych, Praha, reditel prof.dr.
Fr. Lench.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER epidemiol)

PAVELKA, Karel, MUDr.

Morbidity and disability in rheumatic disease and their economical significance. *Česk. zdravot.* 9 no.2:101-104 '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav chorob revmatických v Praze.
(RHEUMATISM economics)

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We must devote more care to the organization and economy of production. p.286. (Technicka Praca. Bratislava. Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1956.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) L3, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Incl.

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Management in machinery plants by means of an intracommunication system. p.444

TECHNICKA PRACA. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 7, No. 10, Oct. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

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"Methods of uncovering production reserves." p. 359.

TECHNICKA PRACA. (Rada vedeckych technickych spolocnosti pri Slovenskej akademii vied). Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, No. 5, May 1959.

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August 1959.
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Our long-range plans in 1959.

P. 3. (TECHNICKA PRACA.) (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1959

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (MEEA) IC Vol. 7, No. 1, 1959

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Organization of management in a socialist machine-building plant. p. 62. TECHNICKA PRACA. (Slovenske nakladatelstvo technickej literatury) Bratislava. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL).
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December 1956.

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Pavelka, M. Experiences with intrafactory cost accounting. p. 9.

Vol. 35, no. 1, Jan. 1957

STAVIVO

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957

no. 5

PAVELEA, V.

C. TOMLOSK, Collection Czech. Chem. Commun. 11, 449-58, 1939

RABAS, Eugen; PAVELKA, Zdenek

Fifty years of the test room of steel cables. Unit 5 no.7.45
Jl 63.

1. Vedeckovyzkumny uhelny ustav, kadranice.

PAVELKA, Zdenek

Consulting service for improvers and inventors. Uhlí 5
no.5:189 My '63.

1. Vedeckovyzkumny uhelny ustav, Ostrava - Radvanice.

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Equipment displayed by the Coal Scientific Research Institute
at the Jindrich Mine Exhibition Ostrava coal field. Uhlí 5
no.7:242 JI '63,

1. Vedeckovyzkumny uhelny ustav.

PAVELKEVICH

POLAND/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19379

Author : Pavelkevich

Inst :

Title : Study of Biosynthesis of Compounds of the Cobalamine Type.
Isolation of New Cobalamines from Cells of *Propionibacterium Shermanii*.

Orig Pub : Acta biochim. polon., 1956, 3, No 4, 581-590

Abstract : In development on a semisynthetic medium devoid of iron, *P. shermanii* also synthesizes, besides vitamins B₁₂ and B_{12p}, two heretofore unknown cobalamines, denoted as y¹ and y² (45% of the total quantity of compounds are of this group). The absorption spectrum of y¹ and y² is the same as that of B_{12p}. They may be separated from this vitamin and from one another by electrophoresis and paper chromatography. When y¹ and y² are added to the medium they replace cobalt for propionic acid bacteria and are

Card 1/2

- POLAND/Microbiology - General Microbiology

Abstr. Jour. Inter. Chem. - Pol., 1979, 1, 1, 1-2

converted by these bacteria into vitamins B₁₂, B₁, and B₆. The products of the conversion of y¹ and y² are identical to factors B₁₂ and B₆ respectively. (J. Pol. Chem., 1979, 1, 1, 1-2) or, possibly, identical with the vitamin.

Card 2/2

Country : Poland
 Category : Microbiology. Physiology and Biochemistry.

Publ. Jour. : Pol. Zhur-Biol., No 24, 1958, No 103627

Author : Javelkevich, Zdzrov
 Institut. : ---
 Title : Procurors in Nucleotide Cyanocobalamine Biosynthesis.
 IV. Synthesis of Nucleotide Cyanocobalamine by
Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Crit. Ind. : Acta microbiol. polon., 1957, No 1, 9-14

Abstract : *C. diphtheriae* (strain 44, RZH, Warsaw) forms four cobalamines on ordinary medium: probably, adenine cyanocobalamine (pseudovitamin B₁₂), 2-methyladenine cyanocobalamine (factor A), vitamin B_{12pp} (factor B) and iontophoretically neutral cobalamine with an absorption spectrum identical to that of vitamin B₁₂. On medium which contains 5,6-dimethylbenzimidazol, *C. diphtheriae* synthesizes chiefly vitamin B₁₂ (5,6-dimethylbenzimidazolcobalamine) and in the presence of 5,6-imidazobenzimidazol it forms 5,6-imidazobenzimidazolcobalamine in addition to the other four cobalamines. The ability to form benzimidazol derivatives confirms the biochemical similarity between *C. diphtheriae* and *Propionibacterium shermanii*. Part III see in RZhBiol, 1957, 35584. From author's resume.

Cont: 1/1

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[Science and religion on life and death] Nauka i religia o zhizni
i smerti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 37 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(RELIGION AND SCIENCE) (LIFE (BIOLOGY))
(DEATH (BIOLOGY))

PAVLOV, P.

Superstition

Problems in the history of religion and atheism, Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Religious superstitions and their enemies. Sov. Kniga no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April ~~1953~~ 1952. Unclassified.

PAVELKINA, V.I.; BOGOMYSLENSKIY, A.F.

Inhomogeneous composition of an anodic oxide film on aluminum
from the data of its chemical analysis. Zhur. prikl. khim.
37 no. 1:820-823 Apr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4032502

S/0080/64/037/004/0819/0823

AUTHOR: Pavelkina, V. P; Bogoyavlenskiy, A. F.

TITLE: The heterogeneous structures of the anodic oxide coating on aluminum determined by its chemical analysis.

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 4, 1964, 819-823

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum oxide coating, aluminum, anodized aluminum, chemical analysis, quantitative analysis, crystalline aluminum oxide coating, amorphous aluminum oxide coating, solubility, complexon III

ABSTRACT: Chemical methods for quantitatively determining the amorphous and crystalline form of the aluminum oxide coating on anodized aluminum were worked out. The coatings were freshly formed by anodizing aluminum foil in H_2SO_4 electrolyte under standard conditions; isolating and washing to remove residual sulfate. The analyses are based on the solubilities of the two forms of aluminum oxide in different reagents. Both the amorphous and crystalline forms are soluble at 90-95C in a solution of chromic anhydride (20 g/l) and phosphoric acid (35 ml/l) (A. V. Shreyder, ZhPKh XXI, 1, 84, 1957). Crystalline aluminum oxide is

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4032502

insoluble while amorphous aluminum oxide dissolves on boiling in a solution of cupric chloride and ammonium chloride (saturated when cold) (Z. S. Mukhina, Ye. I. Nikitina i dr. Metody* analiza metallox i splavov. "Methods for analysing metals and alloys". Oborongiz, 375, 1959). Amorphous aluminum oxide dissolves, as does the aluminum hydroxide, in a solution of complexon III. Hence the isolated anodic coating may be boiled in a 0.05 M complexon III solution, filtered free of the crystalline aluminum oxide precipitate, titrated with $ZnSO_4$ in the presence of acid chrome dark blue. In the samples examined the amorphous and crystalline Al_2O_3 constituted 81-85% of the coating; and the remainder is believed to be electrolyte anions and chemically combined or adsorbed water. Coatings from aluminum foil anodized in chromic or phosphoric acid, or the unisolated coating from anodized aluminum AD-1M contained only the amorphous form of Al_2O_3 . Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Kazan Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30Jul62

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

PAVELKO, A. G.

Poisonous chemicals in small containers. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 5 no.6:40 Je '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Insecticides) (Fungicides)

107-57-7-44/56

AUTHOR: Pavelko, I. (Rovno, UkrSSR)

TITLE: Continuous Tuning of a TV Set. Experience Exchange.

(Plavnaya nastroyka v televizore. Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 7, p 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An improvement of the design described in Radio, 1957, Nr 3, is suggested. The design provided for a spring contact rubbing against coil turns. A roller contact is suggested instead, and details of construction with all dimensions are given.

There is 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1